

# The Hartley University College Magazine.

VOL. IV.]

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[ No. 10.

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### MAGAZINE COMMITTEE.

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All contributions for the next number should be addressed to the Editor of the Magazine, Hartley University College, Southampton.

All communications regarding Advertisements or Subscriptions should be addressed to the Secretary of the Magazine, Hartley University College, Southampton.

THE

# Hartley University College Magazine.

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## Editorial.

BEING in possession of Mr. Gordon's gift to the Magazine Funds, the Committee decided to offer a prize of 10/6 for a design for a cover. Four designs were sent in, but none of these were considered suitable by the Committee. The time for sending in designs has been extended, and Members of the College who wish to compete, are requested to forward their designs to the Secretary before the end of April, so that they may be considered by the Committee early in May.

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The balance of the gift will be expended in placing a bound copy of the first three volumes of the Magazine in the College Library.

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We have received from the Secretary of the Navy League, 13, Victoria Street, London, S.W., a long letter for which we cannot find room. The League endeavours to promote by all the means in its power, the adequacy and efficiency of the Navy. It directs its efforts to creating and fostering public opinion on this question, and carries on work in schools by lectures, and by prizes for essays on Naval subjects. Any of our readers who desire further information are requested to write to the Secretary.

### In Memoriam:

LILIAN GRACE D'ELBOUX.

It is with deep regret that we have to record the death of Miss D'Elboux, who, after serving as a Pupil Teacher in the Mount Pleasant Girls' School, Southampton, and obtaining a First-Class in the King's Scholarship Examination, entered the College last September as a Normal Student. Owing to continued ill health she was obliged to return to her home at Highfield, where she passed away on February 4th, 1904.

## COLLEGE NOTES.

\* \* \*

IN addition to the generous donations of £500 from Mr. Lionel Phillips, High Sheriff of Hampshire, and £150 from Mr. W. Garton, Vice-President of the College, which were announced in our last number, further gifts towards the Building Fund have been promised. But increased help is urgently needed in order that the Laboratory accommodation in the Chemical and Engineering Departments may be extended, and other much-needed improvements effected.

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AN influential Deputation waited on the Chancellor of the Exchequer last month to lay before him the claims of the University Colleges to more liberal grants from the Treasury. The College was represented by the Treasurer, Mr. W. E. Darwin and by the Principal. The result of the interview was satisfactory, and there seems to be some chance at last of a more generous recognition on the part of the Government of the claims of University Education to State-aid. The Chancellor promised to double the grants to the University Colleges for the present year, and to quadruple the present grant next year, if possible. The basis of distribution has not been exactly stated, so that our share of the increased grant cannot be estimated.

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THE new buildings are now almost complete, and we are looking forward to the formal ceremony of opening which is expected to take place at the beginning of next term.

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DURING the course of next term the first volume of the College Calendar will be published. It will contain very full information concerning Courses of Study, College Societies, Past and Present Students, Lists of Members of the Council and Court of Governors, Entrance Examination Papers, and many other matters of interest.

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IT is hoped that a marble Tablet in memory of the late Mr. T. G. Rooper will be erected in the College before the end of the present term.

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THE re-arrangement of the Museum is being carried on by Prof. Jenkins.

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THE Principal has been elected a Member of the Council of the Association of Technical Institutions.

THE Senate has elected Prof. Boyd as its representative upon the Advisory Committee of the Hampshire County Council. This Advisory Committee is composed of Teachers in elementary and secondary schools together with representatives of the University Colleges at Southampton and Reading. Its duties are to make recommendations to the County Education Committee concerning syllabuses, textbooks, examinations, and other school arrangements.

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PROF. MASOM has been appointed by the Senate as its representative upon the board of Governors of the Bournemouth High School for Girls.

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PROF. HEARNSHAW has been elected to the Committee of the Hampshire Field Club, and has been invited to share with the Rev. G. W. Minns the editorship of the Journal of the Club. Mr. Minns has acted hitherto as sole editor. The Club has commenced the 20th year of its existence, and is in a very flourishing state.

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MR. BURNAND has commenced a very successful course of Evening Extension Lectures on "Motors." Large and interested audiences have come together to gain information on this very modern subject.

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MR. COWLISHAW is also giving an Extension Course on Saturday mornings on the timely subject of "Graphic Algebra." Many changes are taking place in the teaching of school Mathematics, and by these lectures an opportunity is afforded to teachers who wish to become acquainted with the new methods.

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AT a recent meeting of the Southampton and District Teachers' Guild, Dr. Piggott gave a very able lecture on "Robinson Crusoe as a School Subject."

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AT the previous meeting of the same Society, Prof. Hudson lectured on "Geometry and the Teaching of Geometry," reviewing changes that are taking place in the teaching of the subject.

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THE "Unemployed Question" was the subject of a lecture delivered recently by Prof. Hearnshaw before the Southampton Parliamentary Debating Society.

WE welcome to our midst Mr. J. J. Maxwell, B.A., Assistant Lecturer in Education, who comes to take the place of Dr. Piggott whose departure has caused so much regret here. Mr. Maxwell has had a long and varied educational experience, and for the last three years has been very successfully engaged as Senior Assistant at the Bristol Pupil Teachers' Centre.

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MR. A. S. MACNALT who was a Student during the period 1897 - 1900, passed the 1st M.B. Examination of Oxford University in December last.

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MESSRS. DAVID, H. LAISHLEY AND RICHARDSON were successful at the January Matriculation Examination of London University.

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MR. E. G. GRIFFITHS who joined the College in October, 1901, and passed the Intermediate Science Examination in the following year, has been appointed Science Master at Wallingford Grammar School, which has been re-organised and was re-opened as a Dual School in January last.

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SOME interesting lectures have been given in the College this term in connection with the Southampton Geographical Society, notably by that distinguished climber, Mr. E. Whymper, who described his ascents of the Matterhorn and Chimborazo.

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THE Board of Education upon the application of the Council has sanctioned an increase of Ten Men Students in the Normal Department for next session.

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THE Debating Society has been very active this term, and has prospered under the Presidency of Mr. Cowlshaw. The President's lecture on "Waves, Ripples and Stream Lines" drew a large audience.

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THE Chemical Society was favored with a visit from a distinguished Chemist, Mr. A. G. Vernon Harcourt, F.R.S., who is a representative of Oxford University on the Court of Governors of the College.

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THE Non-Residential Students gave a Soirée recently in the College. The Hall was fantastically gay with Chinese flags,

kindly lent by Mr. Hills Clark. A Topical Song, written for the occasion, was sung by Mr. Chillington; and Misses Cox and Cheverton, Messrs. Brown and Whitten, and the Male Voice Choir contributed to the Programme. A very enjoyable evening passed all too quickly.

The Students' Handbook Committee has decided, in consequence of the difficulty experienced in getting matter from the various Secretaries, and on account of the resignation of three of its members, to recommend the postponement of the publication of a handbook until next year. A report is in preparation and will be presented to S.R.C. in due course.

#### PRESENTATION TO DR. PIGGOTT.

On leaving the College, Dr. Piggott was presented with a Handsome Oak Writing Cabinet, subscribed for by the Staff and Students of the College. The presentation took place on the evening of the Students' Union Soirée, a most appropriate date, considering the great part taken by Dr. Piggott with regard to the foundation of the Students' Union.

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#### ROOPER MEMORIAL FUND.

THE effort that has been made to perpetuate the memory of the late Mr. T. G. Rooper, M.A., H.M.I., has resulted in the collection of a sum of more than £700.

In the circular issued last year the Committee suggested that the Memorial "should take the form of a Scholarship to be called the 'Thomas Godolphin Rooper Scholarship,' tenable at a place of Higher Education by Students who have at some time been Scholars of a Public Elementary School."

After careful consideration the Committee has drawn up the following more detailed proposals:—

- (1). That the district from which Candidates for the benefits of the Fund should be drawn should be Mr. Rooper's inspectorial district.
- (2). That Candidates to be eligible to receive the benefits of the Fund should have received part, at least, of their Education at a Public Elementary School.
- (3). That the Fund be devoted to the founding of a Scholarship tenable either at the Hartley University College or at one of the Universities of the United Kingdom.

- (4). That the Scholarship be awarded by the Senate of the Hartley University College, and that it should be held from year to year at the discretion of the Senate, and that the Senate should regard it as a necessary condition of successful candidature that the applicant should have passed the Matriculation Examination of the London University, or some other examination in their opinion equivalent to it.
- (5). That the Court of Governors of the Hartley University College be asked to act as Trustees of the Fund, subject to the conditions (a) that the money be used for no other purpose than that decided on by the Subscribers; (b) that it appear as a separate item in the Schedule of Property of the Hartley University College; (c) that these facts be duly recorded in the Minute Book of the Court of Governors.

The Committee has also decided to erect a Memorial Tablet in the Hartley University College, (subject to the approval of the College Council), and it is hoped that it will be ready for unveiling on March 19th.

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## NATURE STUDY—A POEM.

\* \* \*

### I.

The world that lies around  
Has recently been found  
To be with most perplexing problems fraught;  
So colleges and schools  
Have drawn up codes of rules  
By which the key of Nature may be sought.

### II.

No more do students stay  
In stuffy rooms all day;  
It's Nature that they want, and she's not *there*:  
They go where stream and field  
Sweet information yield,  
Their text-books are the ocean and the air.

### III.

They wholly put away  
What other people say  
And go direct to wisdom's very source;  
They watch the stars, the bee,  
The sun, the ant, the sea,  
The cow, the oak, the whale, the sky, the horse.

### IV.

They dig and grub about,  
They search and ferret out  
Some facts, which being true, were known of old;  
And much besides they find,  
Strange phantoms of the mind,  
Weird novelties, and errors manifold.

## V.

Ignoring fear of harm  
 They visit glebe and farm  
 To see the birds and beasts upon the spo :  
 They mark the habitat  
 Of sheep and calf and cat,  
 And of their doings learn a wondrous lot.

## VI.

They ask why should the glow  
 Of radiant scarlet so  
 Stir up the tossing passions of the bull?  
 Why can't the languid sow  
 Yield butter like the cow,  
 Or clothe its large immodest form with wool?

## VII.

They fain would understand  
 Why moon or German band  
 Should irritate the dog and make it howl;  
 They try to comprehend  
 What influences lend  
 Such cackling indecision to the fowl.

## VIII.

So far and wide they gaze  
 And after many days  
 They turn their eyes within to see what's there;  
 And there, alas, they find  
 An undeveloped mind,  
 Gross ignorance, and chaos, and despair.

F.J.C.H.

## Found in the Museum,

(During the recent overhauling and re-arranging),

\* \* \*

*Vesicular Lava*, the Cavaties in which when filled with Crystalline matter gives rise to the formation of Amygaloid.

*Salamander*.—The land Salamander brings for its young alive, *i.e.*, is ovo-viviparus.

*Obsidian* is formed from some lavas where liguity is great and the cooling is rapid.

Skulls of Aboriginal New Zealand.



## NATURE STUDY IN SCHOOL.

\* \* \*

A SCHEME for equipping a school in a way suitable for Nature Study Work, is printed here in the belief that it will be found useful by former students of the College now engaged in teaching. The cost is very moderate and within the means of almost any school.

LIST OF APPARATUS SUITABLE FOR SCHOOL BOTANICAL  
LABORATORY—Value not to exceed £10.

A.—FOR ILLUSTRATING STRUCTURE OF PLANTS.		£	s.	d.
Microscope (Compound) in case complete	.. .. .	5	5	0
Glass slides and cover glasses	.. .. .		3	0
Razor and Strop	.. .. .		3	6
Stains including Iodine, Schulz's Solution and Aniline Sulphate	.. .. .		2	6
Methylated Spirit	.. .. .		5	0
Sundries, including Pith, etc.	.. .. .		5	0
		£6	4	0

B.—FOR ILLUSTRATING FUNCTION.		£	s.	d.
Sachs' double jar	.. .. .		17	0
Filtering flasks with lateral openings (3)	.. .. .		3	0
Potometers (3)	.. .. .		2	0
Bunsen burner (or spirit lamp) and retort stand	.. .. .		3	0
Test tubes and thermometer	.. .. .		2	6
Test tubes stand, pestle and mortar, and glass funnels	.. .. .		2	6
Graduated cylinder 100 cc. capacity (about)	.. .. .		5	0
Beakers and flasks	.. .. .		10	0
Potash, Mercury and other chemicals	.. .. .		7	6
Glass and rubber tubing	.. .. .		3	0
Sundries (including 2 Bell jars 3/6)	.. .. .		10	0
		£3	5	6

C.—PRACTICAL BOOKS.		£	s.	d.
Darwin and Acton, Practical Physiology of Plants, net	.. .. .		4	6
Atkinson, First studies of Plant Life, net..	.. .. .		2	0
Bower and Gwynne Vaughan, Practical Botany for Beginners	.. .. .		2	8
		£0	9	2

	£	s.	d.
A. .. ..	6	4	0
B. .. ..	3	5	6
C. .. ..		9	2
Total ..	9	18	8

This list has been compiled by Prof. Jenkins, to whom we are indebted for permission to insert it in the Magazine. [Ed.]

## A TRAGEDY OF "DIGS,"

\* \* \*

JELBY bowed to the ham. It was its eighth appearance at dinner, and he thought himself entitled to presume so far on their acquaintance. Mrs. Wilkins snorted "I hope my table's good enough for you, Mr. Jelby," she said.

"Oh yes!" murmured Jelby sweetly, "it's good enough; so's the ham. It's as good as the table," he added. "I ought to know, for I've seen each about the same number of times." Mrs. Wilkins looked at him witheringly, and went on carving.

As a hint, Jelby's effort was a failure; so he picked up a book, and tried to read. It was only a pamphlet, however, testifying to the curative properties of certain pills, so he put it down again.

"Pity you can't make soup out of ham-bones, isn't it, Mrs. Wilkins?" he ventured. She looked up from her carving and waited. "Because if you could" he continued, "that ham would last another fortnight."

Mrs. Wilkins remained serene. "I'm sure" she said "if you'd like some ham-bone soup, I'll do my best. Would you like it to-morrow, just before football? It ought to strengthen you, I'm sure, Mr. Jelby."

Jelby collapsed. He picked up his knife and fork, put the ham on the side of his plate, devoured the vegetables and mustard, and waited for the second course.

\* \* \*

His advertisement appeared in the *Echo* the same night—

A STUDENT desires Bed and Sitting Rooms, with Board.  
Moderate.—Jelby, Echo Office.

He had stormed in his sitting room after the ham episode.

"Ham *ad nauseam*," he said. He liked the phrase, and repeated it. "Ham *ad nauseam*, and Mrs. Wilkins won't take the hint. I'll leave." He appeared at tea with a smiling face, and even partook of the ham with some gusto at supper.

Then came the answers to the "ad." Never before had so many ladies desired Jelby's company; to be precise, there were ninety-seven of them, each offering a paradise, with all modern comforts.

Jelby read them over with Pudley at Pudley's rooms. Fifty-two were decidedly unsuitable. "Fling those in the waste paper basket," said Pudley. So into Pudley's W.P.B. they went. "Now we'll go over these again," said Pudley. So

they went over them again. They reduced the number to twenty-four, and Jelby set out to visit these. Pudley came too, for Jelby paid the car fares. Jelby was only too pleased, for Pudley's diplomacy and cool impudence were alike invaluable in the quest.

Alas! how different were the rooms they saw from the landlady's description of them. The "quiet neighbourhood" was in Bevois Valley, on the tram route; or next door to the head-quarters of an amateur band. The "view of the parks" was of that part in which the linen of a neighbourhood is hung for drying purposes. "Ten minutes from tram" was a mile beyond the Shirley terminus—and so on.

It was at the eighteenth place that Jelby secured what Pudley termed "a swagger thing." There were no children, no piano, no gramophone, the rooms were comfortable, the landlady obsequious, and the terms low.

Jelby moved in on Monday night. Mrs. Wilkins brought out the ubiquitous ham for supper, but Jelby declined. Mrs. Wilkins was mildly apologetic.

\* \* \*

Jelby appeared at breakfast on the Tuesday morning in his new "diggings." His things had been put straight on the previous evening and he looked forward to a good spell of work previous to Inter.

"What time shall you be home to dinner, sir?" enquired the landlady, as he rose from the table. "I've got a lovely ham for dinner, and I should like you to have it nice and hot."

"I shall be lunching in town" said Jelby.

Cosmo.

## ST. DAVID.—Dewi Sant.

▼ ▼ ▼

"A nation is a living soul—a spiritual principle. Two things constitute this soul, this spiritual principle. One is in the past the other in the present. One is the common possession of a rich heritage of memories, the other is the actual consent, the desire to live together, the will to preserve worthily the individual inheritance which has been handed down." These are the words of the great French writer Ernest Rénan. It would be hard to give a more comprehensive definition of a nation, and it would be interesting

to see how far it is true of the nations which inhabit the British Isles. Amongst them, however, there stands out one nation to which the words quoted are pre-eminently applicable. The love of the Welsh people for their country is not entirely due to the majesty of the mountains of Wales, or to the roar of its rushing rivers, or to the quiet beauty of its peaceful valleys. These indeed, are great factors which have contributed to the moulding of the Welsh character. Greater than all these are the "rich heritage of memories" of bygone ages, which can be traced back to the days of single figure centuries. The two central characters in this "rich heritage" are King Arthur and St. David. To the Welshman of to-day the stories of these great personages are as real and mysterious as the mountains of Wales, and as beautiful as the heather on its hills. Around the former of the two has grown some of the most beautiful literature the world has ever seen. In the words of R  nan these products of the Welsh imagination "have become the universal feast of imagination for mankind." King Arthur to-day remains the representative of Welsh nationality.

With the advent of Christianity into Wales, the Welsh character became influenced by a new power. The Celtic Church was distinct from the Church of Rome, but there was a struggle for supremacy in Britain for many years between these two representatives of the Christian Church. The Welsh claimed the right to elect their own Archbishop; the Church of Rome insisted on its own supremacy, and in the course of time overcame the opposition of the Cymry. The idea of submitting to both political and religious conquest was more than the Welsh could bear. They had been dreaming dreams of Arthur as the exterminator of the Saxons who would never experience defeat, and they had fondled the idea of a universal Celtic Church. These two disappointments inflicted a wound which has never healed, and Wales, even to-day, is undergoing a great struggle in the cause of religious freedom. There were many Celtic Saints, but Dewi Sant, being the greatest of them all, has become the patron Saint. He was born in the year 454 A.D.; he was educated under Paul H  n or Paulinus. Being the most powerful preacher of his time, he made a great name for himself and was appointed Bishop of the diocese which now bears his name. Little of his history is known beyond these bare facts. We need have no more. We know little of the origin of the sun, but it shines as brilliantly to-day as ever, and still remains the sustainer of life on our planet.

Many legends have grown round the name of Dewi Sant, the best known of which is that when he was attending a

great religious gathering at Llanddewibrefi in Cardiganshire, the people wanted to hear him preach, but Dewi fought shy of addressing such a multitude, and brought forth the plea that it would be difficult for them to see and hear him. Whereupon the ground rose under him, and nature formed him a pulpit which remains to this day. It is also related of him that when he was studying under Paulinus, his aged teacher became blind. The old man asked his disciple to examine his eye and see what the obstruction was. Dewi objected saying that he had too much reverence for his master to stare into his eye.

The fact that Dewi's memory was a power in Wales to be reckoned with was acknowledged by both William the Conqueror and Henry II., for we read that these foreign monarchs, in order to appease the Welsh people, made pilgrimages to St. David's.

March 1st, being Dewi's birthday, is kept as a National holiday, and, as is well known to the Members of the College, every Welshman on that day wears a leek. The appearance of this emblem should make every Englishman blush, and I am afraid to offend the genial Editor by relating how a Welsh prince was forced to make his soldiers wear a leek in order to be able to distinguish them from the enemy in the coming battle. Let bygones be bygones. Dewi Sant stands to-day as the symbol of all that is noblest and best in the Welsh national character. King Arthur and St. David together embody all that can be included under the name of Welsh patriotism. The memory of the past becomes, in the present, the inspiration to noble thought and action, to an intense love of our native land and its wild scenery, to the cultivation of its language, to the study of its fascinating literature, and to the encouragement of all endeavours to foster national music and art.

O.W.G.

## OBITER DICTA.

\* \* \*

WE have it on the authority of a correspondent that there is a heating apparatus in the College. He assures us that it was officially announced during a recent physics lecture.

It is worthy of note that two or more thermometers have been placed at considerable distances apart in the library in order to ensure the maintenance of an equable and appreciable temperature. Students are recommended to read them and compare them with their own sensations.

The "election" has produced the sole piece of excitement this term.

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The Hostel was strongly Liberal. This is as it should be. So that the Liberal Romeo was properly admired by a number of Liberal Juliets.

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The traditional aversion to labour still holds.

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The library is sacred on Saturday mornings, and the fleeting hours are spent in the worship of——(Who was the goddess of cutting-out and darning?) On such occasions male creatures are forbidden entrance, and the clatter of tongues, the snipping of scissors, and the tearing of paper are alone heard in the land.

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It was suggested at a meeting of the Magazine Committee that the 10/6 which the Committee is offering for designs for the cover should be hidden, and that suitable clues should be inserted from time to time in the Magazine.

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It would be difficult, however, to put the clues in such a form that all should not guess at once. If, for instance, the clue ran thus: "In a dreary dungeon, where silence broods, and daylight hardly enters, did I hide the treasure"; what a rush there would be to the Men's Common Room.

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The differential calculus lecture is seldom a continuous function. "Differentiating with regard to 'x'." "Ting-ting-ting" tintinnabulates the 'phone bell in the corner. "Are you there? Yes. Yes. Yes. I think so. Yes. I'll see. Yes. Yes. Good-day. Ting-ting-ting." And we have to differentiate with regard to "x" all over again.

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The other day the Football Sec. was "rung up," and sent for. Then came more "ringing." So after three or four more "rings," and as many "Are you there?"'s he finally gave the answer—"Yes, you can scratch it."

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Poster art in the College shows increasing signs of D-K.

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Patriot indeed is he, who for the sake of his patron saint, wears a bouquet not comparable, with regard to appearance and other things, to a bunch of violets. Can any student design a man who would go well with a leek?

And the true story of the wearing of the leek has been related by R - - s - l, who will no doubt be delighted to relate it again.

Rushing upstairs after a long and cold sitting in the Hall may not only warm the people who run, but also some who don't.

Rumours of "early rising" come from the Hostel. Has the matter anything to do with the locally "hidden gold"?

SPECULATOR IN COLLEGIO.

## THE MIND OF A CHILD.

▼ ▼ ▼

THERE is no charm like that of childish innocence; hence, observation of the workings of the minds of children is an inexhaustible source of entertainment, if not of instruction.

The fact that little heads are full of big ideas—too big, indeed, to be contained there—is proven by the way in which they burst their bonds and issue in the form of funny sayings. Sometimes these quaint expressions are fraught with deep philosophy.

By far the most interesting age at which to watch a child develop is that between the years of two and six. How do these "babies new to earth and sky" ask questions? To an adult, the world and life present many problems for consideration, but to the child every new phase of things comes as a riddle and mystery. What wonder then, if his whole being is one interminable question, and his tongue a vitalized interrogation point? No one within range is exempt from the fire of his queries. In this respect the teacher is most exposed. From her "the young idea" expects replies that shall be immediate and satisfactory, and consequently his respect for her superior wisdom is often as embarrassing as it is flattering. From her vast stores of learning he seeks to satisfy the varied subjects of his excursive interest, which in its circling flight embraces themes of the first magnitude.

Children's troubles are very real troubles from their point of view. No greater mistake could be made than to minimize their little woes and sorrows. "He who has most of heart," says an old writer, "knows most of sorrow," and being al

heart, so to speak, the child feels most keenly both his own troubles and those of other people. He is willing to discuss some of these, and when exposed they may quickly be relieved; others lie deeply hidden, and are kept concealed and pondered unexpressed.

The perfect straightforwardness of the working of the child's mind charms us. He knows nothing of tricks and subtleties. He accepts rules, if at all, with a terrible literalness, refuses to recognise any exceptions, and is the born foe to the sophistries of the casuist. You cannot move a child with logic. He scorns your arguments, and jumps by instinct to his own conclusion. Generally it is likely to be the right one. For example, a little fellow having handled a kitten so roughly that the latter rebelled and scratched his face, came to me with his tale of woe. "Well," I said, "you hurt it. If you keep on, some day the cat will spoil your face. And it will only serve you right." The little fellow knew I was fond of him, so he asked "Would you be sorry if Tim scratched my eyes out?" I replied in the negative. He was thoughtful for a while, and then concluded, "Well, you may say that at first, but I'm sure you'd be sorry the next day."

No more can you coerce a child's affections. He likes those whom he likes, and takes us into his confidence only upon condition that we are worthy of it. He tells us just as frankly of our faults as of our virtues, for the thing that no child readily learns is why he may express his likes but not his dislikes.

Children are born poets. A poet is merely one who can "think in visions and speak in rhyme," and every child has both these characteristics in a marked degree. We all know his love for doggerel, whether it be quoted or invented, and his habit for repeating over and over again a senseless phrase if it contains some little trick of repetition or alliteration. The wide range of variation in the wording of counting out rhymes, game songs, and play verses is evidence of the great fertility of juvenile invention.

It is just as true that the child "thinks in visions." Such thought is poetic, even though it never be expressed. Tennyson called his little grandson "Glorious Poet who never hast written a line."

The child imagines that the things about him are alive and thinks of them as fashioned like himself, therefore, he endows each one with personality, gives to it a name, and then projects his own experience into every object, whether natural or supernatural.



This tendency is likely to take directions unexpected and unusual, as in the case of the little boy whose family spent the summer in a country where there were mosquitoes. One evening his mother had spoken to him concerning Heaven and the angels. That night, the mother on entering his room found the child lying wide awake. "Oh mother, the angels!" he exclaimed, "I like their music, but they bite me."

The imitation of cumbrous speech by tiny lips gives rise to much that is amusing. Possibly most of us can remember the strange mistakes we sometimes made as children in misunderstanding words and phrases. When at last their nonsense suddenly dawned upon us in the fulness of time, we put away the childish thing, usually with a parting smile. For example: after seeking to instil into the minds of young children the abstract idea of the Equator, the teacher concluded by repeating the usual abstruse definition to the class. A brief recapitulation at the end of the lesson brought forth the following; "the Equator is an imaginary lion running round the earth." A second child volunteering to correct the first insisted that the Equator was "a menagerie lion running round the world."

Ceremonies and symbolic emblems are among the last things understood by the child. He throws the honours and ills of life together, and re-arranges them in the queerest categories. The following is an instance of this practice. Of a little boy's playmates, one was suffering from measles, and another from whooping cough. In reply to an inquiry whether he had had either disease, he essayed to vindicate himself with "No, but I have been baptized."

Such are a few of the vagaries of the world which we fain would know and understand. We smile at childish reasonings just in proportion as we realize that their wee world is only our big world in miniature, but often we sigh to think that they are not ourselves in miniature. Sometimes however, we envy their lot, and wish ourselves back with them, where "Heaven lay about us in our infancy."

D.W.P.



## WITH THE SURVEYORS.

+ + +

Jan. 26th. Attended preparation class. Learned difference between theodolite and spirit level. Very curious. Took copious notes. Feel quite a qualified surveyor.

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Feb. 5th. Measured the College Corridor. Did it rapidly, so as not to loiter. Surveyed the doors and pillars, and jotted down the data. Nice to know these things, don't you know—makes you take an interest in the College, if you know more about it than any other fellow.

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Feb. 21st. Carried the theodolite. So happy. Went to Marlands, to correct Ordnance Survey. Found height of Grand Theatre, the Grammar School, and a brewery chimney. Nice to know these things, you know. Don't carry them in my head, of course, but can always look them up. Thoroughly surveyed Manchester Street and Western Shore. Found Ordnance Survey a lot out. Still you know the present government—Dear! Dear! But to return. I detected an inaccuracy in the angle obtained by the Professor. He said I was looking through the wrong end of the theodolite. I know better.

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Feb. 26th. Surveyed the weather. Went back to Men's Common Room and read up theory of surveying.

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March 1st. More surveyed than surveying. Went into alley at side of College. Heard various and dubious—mostly dubious—remarks. Trembled for Men's Common Room. A lady would stand in the way of the theodolite and subtend the angle. Told her it was a gun. Got on nicely then. Found height of houses and gradient of paving, width of gutters, and inclination of houses to pavement. Nice to know these things.

C.E.

## SIR ARTHUR SULLIVAN.

\* \* \*

At the joint meeting of the Musical and Literary Societies, Professor Hearnshaw read a Paper on Sir Arthur Sullivan, of which the following is a summary :—

Sir Arthur Sullivan, who died unexpectedly in Nov. 1900, at the age of 59, was one of the most representative of British musicians. He had nothing of Wagner's profundity of thought, of Greig's deep melancholy, of Handel's lofty spiritual imagination, of Beethoven's sublimity; but he manifested in a striking degree the musical virtues of intelligibility, straightforwardness, and melodiousness. Of course he had his limitations: because he appealed so strongly to British audiences he had little attractions for those of other countries and he still remains practically unknown on the Continent. His work had such a close relation to his own age that it will probably be incomprehensible to posterity. His natural gifts were of a very high order, but he devoted them, indeed some think prostituted them, to the service of the Comic Opera. He preferred present success to future renown, and chose the applause of the multitude rather than the reverence of the discerning few. Even those who admire most of his brilliant gifts cannot but regard him somewhat in the light of a "Lost Leader," and wish that he had chosen to do more work of a serious and lofty kind. Nevertheless, when all is said, it cannot be doubted that much that he has written will long retain the popularity which it has so deservedly won.

Arthur Seymour Sullivan was born in London in the year 1842, and he was brought up in and near the Metropolis. It is not hard to detect the influence and atmosphere of the city in all that he wrote. His father was a skilful musician, at one time bandmaster at Sandhurst, and later a Professor at the Military School of Music, Kneller Hall; his mother was of Italian descent. From his earliest childhood his associations were musical; when very young he obtained an intimate acquaintance with all the instruments in his father's band, and to this fact is due the wonderful powers of orchestration which marked all his works. At the age of twelve he was admitted to the Choir of the Chapel Royal, and he very soon made his mark, not only as a singer, but as a composer; for when he was thirteen he wrote an anthem, which was sung in the Chapel in the presence of the Bishop of London, who was highly pleased with it while, the same year a song by him entitled "O Israel" was published. In 1856 he gained a

Musical Scholarship founded in memory of Mendelssohn, and as a consequence he entered the Royal Academy of Music where he received an excellent training at the hands of Sterndale Bennett, John Goss, and other of the first musicians of the day. In 1858 he travelled to Germany and entered the Leipsig Conservatorium, where he studied for three years. As his *exit opus*, he wrote a musical setting of the songs in Shakespeare's "Tempest," and his work was regarded by competent judges as showing the highest promise.

On his return to England, Sullivan devoted himself for a time to organ practice and soon was appointed organist of St. Michael's Church, Chester Square. In the course of his duties he wrote many anthems and hymn tunes, which attained wide popularity. But the thing which made his name known throughout the whole musical world was the performance of his "Tempest" music at the Crystal Palace in 1862. Charles Dickens, who was in the audience, took the occasion warmly to congratulate him on his brilliant achievement. The reputation which he thus won was maintained by a series of settings to Shakespearian songs of which "Orpheus with his Lute" is the most notable. In 1864, at the Birmingham Festival, a Cantata of his entitled "Kenilworth" was produced. This added little to his fame, although it contained one memorable duet, "How sweet the moonlight sleeps." It was in 1866, however, that he began what was destined to be his life-work. In that year he wrote his first Comic Opera, "Cox and Box," the words of which were supplied by F. C. Burnand, the present Editor of *Punch*. This work, by the elegance of its design and the piquancy of its melody, opened a new era in the history of Comic Opera, and its success was most pronounced. After several further fortunate experiments, Sullivan entered into his famous partnership with W. S. Gilbert, and during a period of almost a quarter of a century the two, working in close and friendly collaboration, produced no less than thirteen Comic Operas. It is sufficient to mention the names of these in the order of their production to call up to the minds of most hearers, memories of delightful evenings spent in listening to words of exquisite humour, set to music of unfailing melody and charm. "Trial by Jury," 1875; "The Sorcerer," 1877; "H.M.S. Pinafore," 1878; "Pirates of Penzance," 1880; "Patience," 1881; "Iolanthe," 1882; "Princess Ida," 1884; "Mikado," 1885; "Ruddigore," 1887; "Yeomen of the Guard," 1888; "Gondoliers," 1889; "Utopia, Limited," 1893; "Grand Duke," 1896.

But it must not be supposed that Sullivan gave himself entirely to the work of writing Comic Operas; he produced

two Oratorios, the "Prodigal Son," 1867, and the "Light of the World," 1873, and also an Opera of the more serious kind, "Ivanhoe," 1891, and this Opera, which was produced with considerable success at the Royal English Opera House, contains some of the finest of his later music. In addition he produced nearly one hundred songs, of which the "Lost Chord" is one of the most popular, though one of the least deserving of popularity. Sullivan moreover, was frequently engaged as a conductor of Orchestras, and his conspicuous ability as Director of the great Triennial Festival at Leeds, raised that Festival to a position of undisputed supremacy in the country. Perhaps his greatest triumph occurred in 1886, the Festival of which year was marked by a magnificent rendering of Bach's Mass in B Minor, and by the production of his own "Golden Legend."

Towards the end of 1900, Sullivan's health, which had never been very good, began visibly to decline. He sought change and rest in Switzerland, but came back in the Autumn perceptibly worse. Yet at the last his end came with unexpected suddenness, and he passed away on November 22nd, regretted by all who knew him, and held in affectionate esteem by all lovers of the English Opera. Although it is not to be expected that his name will rank among those of the Masters of Music, it is no small thing to have amused and delighted two generations of Englishmen.

X.Y.Z.

## GLIMPSES OF A FUTURE COMMON ROOM. ✕

+ + +

It is a spacious room, the largest and best of the college. On its walls beautiful specimens of art prevail, richly embroidered hangings, wondrous tapestries of beautiful design, great paintings in oil and water-colours, all meet the eye, and speak of voluptuousness, luxury and ease. Its elaborate furniture is in harmony with the beauty of the walls—but no, there is something that displeases the æsthetic sense, which disturbs the fair picture and yet excites curiosity.

That corner over there! How crude and repulsive it looks. In order to gratify the curiosity it arouses, inquire of the Historian. He smiles and hands you the records. "It's a corner of antiquities," he tells you. Interested, you approach still nearer; lo! a crude table, whose top is adorned with alternate black and white squares, pots of coloured paints, brushes, &c.

"Of historic value," you mutter. The Historian shows you that it is written in the records—"On the — day of the first term of the year, 1903, a clever band did construct this said table with a view to augmenting the furniture of the room." "Strange," you murmur, and then the records are again consulted for information regarding the other objects, and the volumes tell of clay pipes for mural decorations, clubs, boxing gloves, ping pong apparatus, and the like—all so antique. "Who were the users of such things?" you ask. Your guide presses a button on the wall and bids you gaze at a mirror opposite. "Behold," says he, "the phantoms of those one-time earthly beings." The mirror presents a moving picture of spectral forms which howl and sing, and talk of "Crits," of "Cutting Lectures," of "Sectional Representation," and the great "Rugger Match."

Slowly you turn your eyes from the scene, and gaze around—what a difference! Here are young men in the flesh, some in the "too, too solid." They lounge idly on sofas and rugs. They blow clouds of smoke from elegant pipe-like contrivances, which swing out from under the sofas on merely pressing one of the numerous buttons on the tables near at hand. These pipes have small chambers of compressed smoke, which are severally fed from an underground reservoir.

Look! there is a Student putting such a pipe to his lips. He smokes. Bah! he suddenly stops, and impatiently presses a button. The Steward appears and is informed that unless he inquires at once the reason for the inferiority in the smoke, he will be rusticated (Shades of departed ones in chorus, "Alas! old times have changed.") The man of the uniform looks alarmed, and instantly departs.

Ah! still more impatient pressing of the button. What is the meaning of yonder Student's impatience? Wait a while! Here comes another servant. "Why sir!" says the irritated Student "Why were you late in dusting the room this morning? Explain yourself!" He meekly explains—that the gearing apparatus of his aeroplane collapsed during the voyage to the college. The Student frowns, and commands that such things do not happen a second time.

Wearied and perplexed with such strange and novel sights you sink into a chair, and Morpheus does the rest.—Biff! Biff!! had I been dreaming? Yes! 'Twas a dream!!—rudely dispelled by a well directed ping pong racket, which struck my worried brow. When I was properly awake, I found that the Common Roomites were in ecstasies because they were about to have a new ping pong ball!

COMMUNIS.

## HOSTEL NOTES. ✕ ✕

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THE demon Matriculation has once again been making havoc in the land, and has carried off more youths and maidens to satisfy its gluttonous appetite. Oh, that the days of chivalry were here, that this monster might be slain in its den.

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THE Hostel has been likened to a crown set with precious stones, but one of these, a rare and valuable Pearl, has been lost. No offers of reward have been of any avail to bring it back, and no other gem has been found to take its place.

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THE true history of the Hostel Ghost has been discovered at last. A duchess is supposed to appear in one of the bedrooms upon the stroke of midnight, and carrying her head in her hand, probably instead of a candle, she crosses the passage and enters the opposite room. The object of her visit remains to be explained—she seems to be ignorant of the rule that no visiting is allowed after 10.15.

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THE appearance of the Hostel in the evenings this term is really awe-inspiring. Everyone is so instilled with the desire of obtaining a higher education, that to waste precious moments in idle talk seems criminal. Of course the result of all this industry is to develop immense brain power. Now the solutions to the most intricate problems in mathematics are to our clear brains "perfectly obvious."

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A WEEK or two ago the corridors echoed to a most dismal chant. Weary students paced to and fro, singing in monotonous tones the strange lines—

"Autrefois le rat de ville  
Invita le rat des champs"

A few senior students are said to have penetrated the mystery of these lines, but such deep research was necessary, and the reasoning was so involved, that no junior has dared to attempt it.

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NOT long since, sweet voices might be heard along the Hostel corridors chanting such words as these: "I cannot live without thee," in tones at once so heartrending and pitiful that they brought tears to the eyes of those Hostelites who

are the happy possessors of hearts. Alas! How few in number. Why was it that several fair damsels longed to be known by the musical name of Minnehaha—Laughing Water? And why was it that the same damsels shrieked at intervals during the day. Ay, and even during the dark watches of the night, "Hiawatha!" "Hiawatha!"? Ah! The soul of poetry and song had entered their beings since a certain long-to-be-remembered night, when they listened with rapt souls to the magnificent rendering of "Hiawatha" by the Philharmonic Society in the College Hall.

THE members of a well-known community of the "Abode of Bliss" were suddenly seized with an intense and overwhelming desire to be strong-minded. "Lent Resolutions" were accordingly made—these consisted of a determination to rise at 7 a.m., whatever might betide. No one knows, nor can ever know the enormous amount of self-sacrifice which was endured. But the risers had their reward, viz.: Psychology, Mathematics, and above all, easy consciences with which to commence the duties of the day. Does not this inspire all readers to follow their noble example, and like them, grow in wisdom and strength of mind.

D-2

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## COMMON ROOM NOTES.

♦ ♦ ♦

"MOURN all ye Muses, weep all ye Swains," I have no startling news to impart unto you. Daily I echo with the groans of my inmates at being enforced to attend lectures when the elements are raging, but they comfort each other by the promise that "Spring is coming."

RECENTLY I had a pleasant surprise—I received a photograph of last season's cricket team, which seems to be object of much admiration, and greatly adds to the decoration of my already "well-furnished walls."

I AM often quiet now, since my friends are working so hard, but on two afternoons of the week my solitude is relieved by numbers of "rejected" maidens. They do not appear to be very downhearted, and from their conversation I learn that either they have unfortunately gone in too late or have failed to learn *la poésie française*.



A SHORT time ago excitement was rife; a visit from the Inspector was anticipated, and lessons had to be prepared. Piles of books were brought within my precincts to be read. "It is unreasonable" said some; "Most absurd" said others. Yet my friends remained cheerful to the end. One morning during the visit the victims were collected around "my chimney corner" anxiously awaiting the summons to appear in person and proclaim the result of their week's reading lectures. Unexpectedly the summons came—"Stand not upon the order of your coming, but come at once!" Those who were called went amid the cheers of their fellow students.

ONCE upon a time, I heard to my dismay, a whispered rumour that I was to be deserted for a more commodious room, but that indeed seems to have vanished like smoke, into thin air. Although at times one of my doors is thrust open, and a head appears demanding "a little less noise, please," yet I hope my hard-worked but cheerful friends will remain to share the comfort I provide for them.

THE COMMON ROOM.

## FROM OUT THE DEN.

\* \* \*

WE wish to acknowledge the recent addition of the cricket-group photo to our collection.

THE taking in of daily papers by the Committee seems to be much appreciated generally. We hope that the matter will not stop there. The addition of more chairs and a substantial table or two to our all too small stock of furniture would enable more papers and magazines to be kept and enjoyed—and thus do much to increase the desirability of the Common Room.

THE attendance at the last smoking concert was sufficiently poor to call for comment here.

THE pipes seem to have made a final farewell to the Common Room.

PING-PONG seems to have shared the fate of Queen Anne.

A regrettable thing happened the other day. A man brought a book into the Common Room, and "swatted" consistently for half-an-hour. He has been warned.

COMMONER.

## THE ENGINEERING SOCIETY.

(By our own Crank.)

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STEAM was blown off very early during the stroke of the current term, for on the first Saturday a paper was read on "Coal Gas as an Illuminant," the author being Mr. H. S. Rowe, and in this subject a new field was opened for the Society's work. The nature of the combustion and the chemistry of the mantle were first touched upon, drawings being used to illustrate the principles involved. Mr. Rowe then proceeded to deal with high power incandescent gas lighting, winding up with a comparison between the different methods of illumination. Additional interest was lent by the use of more recent gas lamps, including one of 700 candle power.

During the discussion, Mr. H. L. Mills stood forth as the champion of electric light, and submitted a Nernst lamp for consideration.

There was quite a "James Forrest" air about the ensuing meeting which took place a fortnight later, when Mr. A. E. Larkman, the well known private tutor, gave a paper on "The Application of the Calculus to Engineering Problems." The various terms, characters, and notation, used in the calculus were ably defined and explained, and as usual excellent diagrams were brought into use. Mr. Larkman dwelt at some length upon the processes of differentiation and integration, and, after being allowed an extension of time, went on to deal with the practical application of the processes to which the paper was devoted. The discussion was very good, and the author came out of the fire of criticism of the budding mathematicians with his opinions unshaken.

From calculus to refuse destructors is rather a long way, but it only took the Engineering Society a fortnight to traverse the distance, for at the end of the journey there was a very excellent paper by Mr. W. H. Killick. This gentleman has had a great deal of experience with refuse destructors, and the Society is to be congratulated in prevailing upon the Assistant Borough Engineer to embody that experience in a paper. Quite a feature of the meetings this session has been the marked improvement in the diagrams prepared, and Mr. Killick showed what were undoubtedly the best drawings that have been exhibited before the Society for a long time. He described in his paper the three principal types of destructors, and their methods of destroying refuse. The

"Fryer" destructor, of which Southampton possesses one of the most complete installations, was naturally that in which the very large and representative audience took most interest. In the discussion Mr. W. B. G. Bennett gave his views upon the question, whilst Mr. D. R. Bennett gave as an appendix, quotations from a paper read the evening before at the more renowned Engineering Society which meets at Westminster.

After this brief excursion into Civil Engineering, a Mechanical Engineering Paper, or rather Lecture, was delivered by Mr. A. H. Burnand. "Two Cycle Internal Combustion Engines" was the title, and remarkable as it may seem to the layman, the Engineers who heard the lecture felt that they could do with some more, as Mr. Burnand spoke for nearly an hour with very little in the way of notes or manuscript, and he well deserved the applause which was awarded. A more comprehensive survey would be hard to imagine for the time allotted. Everything from such matters as rate of ignition and variation of temperature, to the more mundane subjects, cost and efficiency, seemed to be simplicity itself to the author. The "Day" Cycle as an illustration of the enclosed crank chamber type of engine received a great deal of attention, and, and all things considered, Mr. Burnand may be congratulated as the author of one of the best lectures ever given before the Society.

Three members of the Engineering Staff have now read papers upon various occasions, and that another meeting of the Society may be held in the near future, to hear a lecture by our President is the wish of—

THE CRANK.

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## CHEMICAL SOCIETY.

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THE Society has held a series of very good meetings during the Session. Excellent papers have been read on:—Electro-Chemistry by Mr. J. E. Pitman; The Atomic Theory, Mr. W. W. Shilling; Catalysis, Mr. H. D. Perkins; The Chemistry of the Simple Cell, Mr. G. H. Green; The Work of Henry Cavendish, Mr. H. H. Stannard; Ionisation, Mr. O. W. Griffiths, B. Sc.; Fermentations, Mr. T. K. Slade; and Rapid Determinations, Mr. S. W. Smith, B. Sc., A.R.S.M.

Mr. Griffith's paper on "Ionisation" was exceptionally interesting, and was delivered to a very full audience. The

mysterious and much-talked-of radio-active metals came in for considerable attention. The paper was illustrated by novel and most successful experiments, and by lime-light views, the slides being photographs taken by means of the emanations from radium by the lecturer himself.

Mr. Smith's paper was also very instructive. He dealt with the rapid determination of metals in samples, and gave many interesting details of his own work in that respect at the Royal Mint.

W.E.F.

## LITERARY AND DEBATING SOCIETY.    x    x

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DECEMBER 4th, DEBATE.—*"This House would welcome sweeping changes in our Tariff System."*

The motion was proposed by Dr. Jenkins, who during the few minutes he occupied the floor held the audience spell-bound by his specious arguments.

Mr. Rowe opposed the motion with characteristic vigour, he attacked the citadel and carried the gates, *i.e.*, the members present, by assault. His matter of fact and statistical speech convinced the dubious.

Dr. Boyd seconded the motion, and his speech was clear, cutting, and deeply impressive, his words were like so many acid-drops.

Mr. Russell who supported Mr. Rowe, literally made things "rustle," and by now the minds of those who had no fixed ideas, were in a state of chaos.

The subject was thrown open for discussion, and the following members took part in the debate:—Prof. Hearnshaw, Messrs. Dawe and Paice.

Prof. Hearnshaw sarcastically dissected the proposer's speech; rails particularly being at a premium.

Mr. Rowe and Dr. Jenkins replied, and a vote was taken. The motion was lost, and a fatal blow struck at the pedestal of the owner of the coat of many colours. Rumour hath it that he intends visiting Egypt to recover from the shock.

JANUARY 15th, DEBATE.—*"This House considers the Higher Education of Woman neither desirable nor beneficial."*

The motion was proposed by Mr. A. G. Dawe.

Mr. Dawe mournfully in lachrymose tone reminded us of those days of long ago (*hen amser gynt*) when crinolines were, and when woman filled her proper sphere. He exposed to the satisfaction of the male (not malevolent) portion of the assembly the dire effects of Education upon Woman. Hysterics and Suicide were mere details.

Miss Ashworth opposed.

She was supercilious, sarcastic, and disdainful; she appealed to the honour of mere man; she refuted the proposer's statements, and wound up with a stirring speech, with sentiment and justice, a curious mixture for climax.

Mr. Pescod seconded the motion, and pathetically drew a picture of the life of the child of Mr. Jones, B.A., and Mrs. Jones, B.Sc.

Miss Hinson who supported the opposer was surprised, indeed startled; she never dreamt that studious and intelligent (I've a lingering suspicion of that word) people could hold but one view on the question. If a vote had been taken then, the voting would have been unanimously against the motion. We all wanted to come under the category of intelligence.

In the ensuing discussion, Messrs. Green, Cowlshaw, Pugh, and Prof. Chapple took part. The discussion was interesting and instructive.

Miss Ashworth and Mr. Dawe replied, and the motion was lost; 36 voting for and 7 against.

JANUARY 29th, DEBATE.—*"This House does not consider Vivisection a justifiable means of acquiring knowledge."*

The motion was proposed by Mr. L. A. Long. He used the nerves of the audience as violin strings by describing experiments. He appealed to their sentimental and emotional side.

Mr. L. Herrman opposed, dealing scientifically and lucidly with his subject.

Prof. Hearnshaw seconded the motion.

Mr. Green supported the opposer. He admitted the cruelties referred to by the mover of the motion and further lacerated our tender feelings. He then pointed out the benefits derived from these experiments, and in a characteristic burst of eloquence, weighed in the scale, the torture on the one side, and the consequent blessings to humanity on the other.

Messrs. Sleeman, Rowe, Rees, Curtis, and Sparks, and Miss Rowe took part in the discussion which followed.

Mr. Herrman and Mr. Long having replied, the vote was taken, and the motion declared to be lost—24 voting against, and 15 for. A large number remained neutral.

FEBRUARY 12th, ROYAL COMMISSION—

The President, Mr. T. I. Cowlshaw, B.A., nominated a Royal Commission composed of Prof. Hearnshaw (President), Messrs. O. W. Griffith, R. Clarke, W. Jones, and T. J. Roberts, and Misses Hopgood, Hinson, Dee, and Jeffries,

*"To inquire into the causes of the Deficiency and Degeneracy of Domestic Servants."*

The Commissioners solemnly filed to their seats.

Prof. Hearnshaw gave his Presidential address, dilating upon the importance of the investigation.

The President called upon Mr. Green—the Bachelor in Lodgings—to give his evidence.

Mr. Green had been using colours. The servant had proved a discord. Mr. Green's painting and his poem were spoiled by the servant.

In reply to cross-examination he admitted having been a bachelor since he was seven years old.

Miss Ashworth who appeared on behalf of the Mistress, was called upon to give her evidence.

The President had commenced cross-examination, when an important communication arrived, summoning the Commission to an immediate interview with the monarch.

ON FEBRUARY 19th, THE COMMISSION RESUMED ITS SITTING:

The President stated that in the meantime the Commission had been engaged settling that sorely contested dispute *i.e.*, the Argentine and Chilean boundaries.

The cross-examination of Miss Ashworth was resumed.

The following weighty evidence was obtained.

- 1.—Witness regretted not having read a book entitled "How to cook a Potato."
  - 2.—Ladies in America waited on their servants
- Miss Forrest in the role of Servant gave her evidence. The following important items were obtained during a severe cross-examination.
- 1.—Witness had followers—mostly soldiers.
  - 2.—Witness was a general—not because she commanded the above soldiers.
  - 3.—Witness thought the master ought to clean the boots, (there is a servant boy called boots, Witness did not mean that master should clean the boy).
  - 4.—Witness did not like those showy things which mistresses wear.
  - 5.—Witness had not read "How to cook a Potato." She thought "Peelers" ought to do that.
  - 6.—She liked the story about a Duke marrying a Slavey.

Mr. Rowe gave evidence on behalf of the Masters. He thought the South African War was responsible for the Deficiency and Degeneracy. He was quite indignant because a servant objected to being unceremoniously kicked out. In reply to the President, he did not know what ceremony was proper on such occasions, and thought that the size of the boot used should vary as the size of the servant.

Mr. Heard was the representative of the Registry Office Keepers. He had a garden which was sometimes at the bottom of a river, and a river which was sometimes at the bottom of the garden. He'd been married to Eliza for ten long years. He was not the author of that beautiful book "How to cook a Potato." His fee for supplying a Foot-man was 6½d., he did not know exactly how much he should receive for a Six Foot-man.

Mr. Paice cross-examined the Masters' Representative.

The President then summed up and a report which was presented to the Prime Minister (Mr. Cowlishaw), advised the importation of Foreign, preferably Chinese, Labour.

The Prime Minister in a clear speech, set the main points before the meeting, and the report was unanimously adopted.

## THE ANNUAL LECTURE OF THE DEBATING SOCIETY.      ✕

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On Friday evening, March 4th, the Central Hall of the College was comfortably packed by a representative and an appreciative audience who had congregated to listen to a lecture, delivered by Mr. T. I. Cowlishaw, B.A., on "Waves, Ripples, and Stream Lines."

The Principal, Dr. S. W. Richardson, who occupied the chair, spoke in laudatory terms of the work and progress of the Debating Society. He stated that its present healthy condition was due greatly to the skilful guidance of Mr. Cowlshaw, its President. Members of Debating Societies, generally, might be divided into two classes, those who went to speak and those who went to listen. He hoped that the Members of this Society would make a point of speaking at least once per session. Finally, he considered that every student should heartily support the Literary and Debating Society, inasmuch as it was the most important Society of the College.

Mr. Cowlshaw commenced his lecture by referring to the effects produced upon even the most careless and unobservant by the rippling of the water under a gentle breeze, by the reflection of the silvery light of the moon from its shimmering surface, and by the swaying of the golden ears of corn disturbed by the gentle zephyrs.

In general terms he discussed the concentric circles produced by dropping a pebble into a pool, and the wonderful interference effects produced by two trains of ripples meeting. Minute study of the above generalities he said was a source of unbounded pleasure to the artist, mathematician, and the physicist. Proceeding to detail, the lecturer explained the terms Nodes, Crests, Troughs, Phase, and Wave Lengths; whilst discussing the latter he facetiously described "ether" as "that refuge of science." A monster tuning-fork, the work of Hartley Engineering Students, and an adjustable silken cord eliminated any mist surrounding Ventral segments. The lecturer proceeded to illustrate wave motion by attaching a mirror to one of the prongs of the fork. A ray of light was allowed to fall on the mirror and the reflected ray focussed on the screen. Upon bowing the fork a beautiful wave motion was depicted upon the screen. This experiment and others following received unstinted and deserved applause. The lecturer explained the terms Condensation and Rarefaction as effects of prong's motion upon the atmosphere. Two tuning-forks of equal pitch were produced. One was bowed, and the other in sympathy with it, also gave forth a beautiful echo, as was evidenced by its continued singing after the bowed fork had been seized by the operator's hand. The lecturer explained that modern wireless telegraphy depends upon this sympathy.

Passing on to "Light Waves," Mr. Cowlshaw experimented with glycerine, water, milk, fluorescein, etc., dilating upon the fact that light itself is not visible but is a revealer.

He depicted the terrible state of a waveless world. Life would be absolutely impossible. Intense darkness and intense cold were among the mildest of the horrors. By means of an ingenious contrivance—a glass bottomed tank containing water and having a powerful electric lamp underneath—reflected waves, wave interference, etc., were delineated on a screen. The lecturer explained to the audience the principle of Whispering Galleries. Time had passed so rapidly with Waves and Ripples, that he had perforce to touch but briefly upon Stream Lines, reserving the matter for a future lecture. In conclusion he referred in eulogistic terms to Mr. Fielder who acted as operator. To his admirable and skilful assistance the success of the experiments was greatly due.

Dr. Richardson called upon Mr. Rowe who proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Cowlshaw, which was seconded by Mr. Green.

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## NEWS FROM MODERNOPOLIS—THE ELECTION.

✦ ✦ ✦

THE excitement was intense. Men, who should have been working, occupied their time in chalking their sentiments on the city walls. "Jenkins and no Terminals," "Rowe and Progress," "Green, the Big Loaf-er;" so ran the legends.

Nor were these confined to the city walls. The rooms frequented by the constituents in their leisure hours also set forth the question—"Who shall be your representative? Rowe, brothers, Rowe." "Jenkins, God of Flowers," and "Green, the Son of the People," also received notice.

In the principal way of the city—on one of the gates, indeed—was placed a proclamation, setting forth the values of Jenkins; whilst the services of a noted artist of the time had been secured by the other party, so that a masterpiece, representing labour supporting the world, was displayed in favour of Green.

And meetings were held. Need was then of leathern lungs; for two meetings, at least, were held in one room, and skirmishes were not infrequent. So that the Labour banner was torn, and the Liberal candidate forced to address his supporters from the highest flue of the warming apparatus. The Conservative candidate retired in dismay at an early stage of the proceedings. But all this is merely preliminary.

The Election took place on the evening of March 11th. Objection was raised, on the ground of the provisions of a



certain act, variously interpreted by different authorities, as "Victoria, etc." and "Table of Useful Constants."

A hush fell on the room. The Labour candidate was speaking. Tastefully clad in corduroys, red neckerchief, hob-nailed boots, and buckled belt—his *coiffure*, too, was attractive—he at once commanded attention and respect. He outlined his programme briefly, and criticised his opponents at length.

In reply to questions, he told that he was a railway porter, but had previously worked in the Transvaal mines. He also gave his opinion that the working man and the soil were inseparable.

Dr. Jenkins spoke next. Vigorously and forcibly he upheld the acts of the present Government, and decried the aims of the Liberal Party. He, too, was subjected to a fire of questioning anent the Yellow Labour Question and Army Reform. He promised a Bill for the Abolition of Terminals early in the session.

Mr. Rowe then spoke. He spoke at length. We gathered that there was still a Liberal Party, led by a gentleman named Campbell-Bannerman. The news came as a surprise to most. The Fiscal Policy claimed his attention, as did the Education Act, and the Yellow Labour Question. He replied to questions asked, and skilfully cast his political line with enfranchisement of woman as bait.

Now came the voting. The excitement was intense. Men and women wearing corduroy badges cheered wildly, and others cheered equally wildly. Papers were distributed and collected. The voting was :

ROWE (L) ...	48
GREEN (Lab.)...	40
JENKINS (C) ...	21
<hr/>	
Liberal Majority	8

Rowe's supporters made a rush, grabbed him, and promptly chaired and carried him round the room.

Bring forth purple, and myrrh, and laurel, and thyme, young men and maidens ! Hail to thee, O Rowe !

For thee, Honour waits ; Fame confronts thee in the path thou treadest. The Hours attend thee ; the golden fruits of the Hesperides are thine. Victor thou, and mighty ! Set thy foot, O Rowe, upon the necks of thine enemies.

Bow yourselves, O people. Cry aloud—"It is he for whom we have waited. He comes ! He comes ! We hail thee ! Humbly we adore thee, thee, H. S. Rowe, M.P."

SCRIBUS.

## HARTLEY UNIVERSITY COLLEGE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION—Annual Reunion.

\* \* \*

THE Reunion of the Members and friends of the above Association will be held during Easter week, 1904. The Committee have drawn up the following interesting Programme:—

**Easter Monday.** Those who arrive during the morning, or before, will meet at the Hostel at 2.30 p.m., for a walk to Woodmill. Tea at the "Swan" Hotel.

In the evening a reception will be held by the Principal (Dr. Richardson), at 7 p.m. Music and Refreshments.

**Tuesday.** Will be spent in the New Forest. The Party will take the 9.50 a.m. train to Lyndhurst Road, and will proceed by brake to Burley. Own Lunch must be provided. Tea will be provided at Burley. Return from Lyndhurst Road by train.

**Wednesday.** At 11 a.m. will be held the Annual General Business Meeting of the Association. This will be followed by Games, Sports, &c.

At 7 p.m. will be held the Annual Dance. Members' and Students' Tickets 1/- each; Non-Members' Tickets, 1/6 each. It is hoped that the Dance will be well supported by the Students of the College, and also by any of their friends.

**Thursday.** Will be spent in the Isle of Wight. Admission to view the interior of Osborne House is being sought, and a visit to Whippingham Church is also anticipated.

**Friday.** Will be arranged for at the Annual Meeting on Wednesday, and in the evening the Farewell Soirée will be held at the College at 7 o'clock. Music and Refreshments.

All the Students of the College are invited to join the Members of the Association at any or all of the Meetings, and special attention is drawn to the Dance on Wednesday.

The Secretaries will be pleased to receive the names of all who desire to attend any of the gatherings.

WALT. C. MYLAND,	} Hon. Gen. Secretaries.
JOHN E. PITMAN,	

## H.U.C. CHRISTIAN UNION.

\* \* \*

THE Meetings during this term have been better attended than last term. They have been, on the whole, very successful. Excellent papers have been given, and the discussions thereon have been of a high order.

The Committee have at last issued the programme for the remainder of this session. They hope that this will be a means of appealing individually to each student for his attendance at our meetings.

One combined meeting has been held this term, at which Prof. Hudson kindly presided. An appropriate address was delivered by the Rev. T. W. Jacob, M.A. This meeting was not very well attended.

The members of the C.U. were entertained by the members of Portland Church, during the term. A most enjoyable evening was spent. A capital programme was gone through, contributed to partly by our members, the remainder being supplied by Portland Church. A short address was given by Mr. Ruth. We were honoured, at this gathering, with the presence of Miss Aubrey, Prof. Chapple, Prof. Hearnshaw, Mr. Wiseman, and also our President, Mr. Griffith, B.Sc., who presided.

Papers have been given during the term by Messrs. Marshall, Stobart, Chillington, Curtis, Green, and the Secretary. Reports on the Edinburgh Conference were given by Mr. Pugh and the Secretary.

We again must mention our gratitude to our President, Mr. Griffith, B.Sc., for his valuable assistance by his attendance at our meetings.

We hope to see an increased attendance at our meetings next term. We extend a hearty invitation to all students.

## H. U. C. C. U.—(Women's Branch).

\* \* \*

THE meetings of this Society during the term were opened by the very vivid accounts of the Edinburgh Conference given by the delegates, Miss Cusben and Miss Thompson.

A very enjoyable time was experienced by all women Students of the College on the visit of Dr. Eleanor Montgomery from January 23rd-26th. She delivered a deeply

interesting address on her personal work in India, on the Sunday afternoon at the Bevois Mount Hostel, and spent most of the evening in conversation with various members of the Society. Permission having been obtained for her to address the Junior Students on Monday, she again spoke of Medical Missionary Bands in connection with the B.C.U. It was decided that the Friday evening Bible class should in the future be set apart to study Missionary enterprise in foreign lands.

The second visitor was Mr. Griffith, whose address to the Society on February 21st was much appreciated by all.

The members wish to extend a hearty invitation to all women Students to attend their meetings on Sundays at 2 p.m. in the Bevois Mount Hostel.

HON. SEC.

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## PHYSICAL CULTURE.

• • •

THE Women's Physical Culture Club continues to be very popular. The Meetings are well attended, and much work combined with a large amount of pleasure, is done.

We greatly appreciate the interest taken in our Club by the President, Miss Fage. She is a regular attendant and assists us in every possible way; and it is to her that most of the success of the Club is due. We must also thank our Secretary for the great interest and enthusiasm she shows in arranging the various meetings.

The Club is divided into several squads; some doing dumb-bell drill, others Indian-club drill, while others are doing Skipping and Life-saving drill. We all combine for the Swedish dances which are conducted by Fröken Cederberg, who kindly gives us her services once a month. Our "fencing" has been rather neglected of late owing to the departure of Dr. Piggott, but we are hoping that someone will soon come forward and help us in this direction.

We anticipate that sometime in the near future we may be able to give non-members a chance of seeing the work that we have accomplished.

FLORABELLE.

## WITH THE FOOTBALL CLUB.

\* \* \*



THERE is rather a limited list of matches to report on this term, owing to the weather. Jupiter Pluvius has bountifully supplied our playing pitch with moisture. To turn to the players: We have, unfortunately,

been minus Methven in most of our games, he having disqualified himself by playing in a senior cup match. We were very fortunate in having such a capable substitute as Gould (who has been playing well) to take his place. Philpott, a new man, has been discovered, and he turns out to be a good forward, and should be extremely useful at outside left next year. Fewings, the present outside left, has been consistent for good play all the season, his runs being usually a feature of the games. Sayle, at inside right has been very good too—making Gould a good partner. Crook, Hurst, and Farrant, the half-backs, have been regularly in fine form, their tackling and feeding being all that could be desired. Chillington has been doing himself justice—followers of our team knows what that means. Shearer has played well at left back, but has been unfortunately out of trim on two or three occasions. Taylor, who has played left-back several times, has filled that position with credit to himself and team. In goal [adopting the phraseology of a well-known local football scribe], Rowe was Rowe. He has had the extra difficulty due to a wet and greasy ball to contend with, but has emerged from the ordeal well. Duncan, the 2nd XI. Sec., who has assisted the 1st XI. in one or two matches, has played well on each occasion.

Now to turn to the matches.

College v. Netley      Played at Netley on a hard ground.  
Hospital.      Team :

			Rowe.		
	Chillington.				Shearer.
	Crook.		Hurst.		Farrant.
Jackson.	Gould.		Butters.	Bull.	Fewings,

A very enjoyable game ended in a loss of 2 to nil. We had hard luck in not scoring on several occasions. Rowe saved a penalty in fine style; Shearer also playing well.

---

College v. Eastleigh At Shirley. We had a strong team out  
Wednesday. for this fixture, consisting of—

	Chillington.	Rowe.	Shearer.	
	Crook.	Hurst.	Farrant	
Gould.	Sayle.	Butters.	Persse.	Fewings.

The game was well contested, and the College ran out deserving winners by 3—1. This was a much needed win. Our goals were by Sayle (2) and Persse. We are, up to the time of writing, the only team in the League which has beaten the Eastleigh men, who are at the head of affairs at present.

---

College v. Eastleigh At Eastleigh. Team—  
Wednesday.

	Rowe.	
Jones, W.	Hurst.	
Crook.	Farrant.	
Butters.	Philpott.	Fewings.

Just look at that! A team with over 25 qualified players, to go away with 8 men; to make matters worse, it rained and hailed nearly all the time. In spite of all odds, the eight played so well that they were only one down at the interval, and certainly deserved to have scored on two occasions through Fewings, to say the least; but our eight could not stand the extra strain, and Eastleigh made more headway after half-time, and assisted by the elements, ran out winners by 5 to love. The team however deserves credit for the plucky way in which the men stuck to it against such odds.

---

College v. Grammar At Shirley. Team—  
School.

	Chillington.	Rowe.	Shearer.	
	Crook.	Hurst.	Farrant.	
Methven.	Sayle.	Butters.	Philpott.	Gould.

Played in a veritable quagmire — however, our fellows adapted themselves to circumstances, and after playing with ten men (Methven being injured) for some time, won eventually by 2 to nil. Our goals were obtained by Chillington and Butters.

## College v. Botley. At Shirley. Team—

		Rowe.		
	Chillington.		Shearer.	
	Crook.	Duncan.	Taylor.	
Gould.	Sayle.	Butters.	Philpott.	Fewings.

Played without Hurst and Farrant. Ground worse than previous week, and rain falling for all it was worth. After a nice game, and enjoyable as the circumstances would permit, we won by 4—2; the goals being obtained by Philpott, Shearer, and Butters (2).

College v. Reading  
University College.

I am speaking, I think, for all our team, when I say that we shall look back with the utmost pleasure on our first visit to Reading to play our Sister University College. The team, accompanied by H. Trodd and W. Jones, set out from Southampton West in the best of spirits and in fairly fine weather.

They would like at this point to thank very heartily those Students who so readily subscribed to the fund to lighten the expense of the team going to Reading. Support of this kind is greatly appreciated, and through this means Mr. Hughes—who deserves special thanks—was able to hand over about 24/- towards the railway fares of the team.

On the way up, the time was spent in playing parlour games (not ping-pong), &c., &c., and in listening—among other things—to someone who related, with feeling, his ideas or experiences of that great question “How a girl should propose.” The said oration was greatly appreciated by the members of the company who were less experienced in such matters. Looking through the windows we saw several fine specimens of a hitherto unknown tree, whose outward appearance suggested the “oak,” but being in water, must have been a willow—*Liquidus Chénus* is a suggestion for its name. The ocean here is divided up into allotments by railings, which could be seen in all directions. We did not come to a satisfactory conclusion as to the use of these same. One of the company (Professor T-o-d), an authority on such subjects, remarked that in his opinion, it was the Thames in flood, but the rest were convinced that that was impossible. Well, after existing 15 in a railway carriage for about two hours, we arrived at Reading, and found that some 30 Reading Students had come to meet us. We were now taken possession of by these men and taken to the College, and thence to the men’s C. Room, and, Oh! what a sight met our gaze, arm chairs in luxurious

corners and nooks, carpets on floor, seats with padded backs, well, the whole place *nearly* came up to our own men's C.R., and you know what that means. The team were taken home to dinner by the Reading Students, and were banqueted sumptuously.

We found the ground no worse than what we had been used to, and a team opposed to us consisting of, among others, J. H. Gettins, of First League and Millwall fame. The game was very evenly contested, and the College scored through Methven, who finished a fine run with an equally fine shot. Reading scored once, after some fine work by Gettins, and the Reading captain, Thomas. After the restart our team seemed to lose pace to a certain extent, and Reading scored thrice in quick succession. The mud was responsible for two of these goals. The College now reasserted themselves, and held the upper-hand until the end, deserving, but not managing to score, on more than one occasion; but time came with the score at 1-4 against us. This exaggerates the superiority of the Reading team—they were the better team on the day, but 2 to 1 was about the fairest representation of the game (this is on their own authority).

The teams went back to College, and were entertained at tea in one of the many halls there. The captains, vice-captains, &c., made speeches, and we finished up the day with a 'smoker,' which lasted to 10 o'clock; at this time we were escorted to the station in martial order by the Reading men, where farewell songs were sung and speeches made, and a diplomatic discourse delivered by a Mr. Drake. Hurst was then "tossed," and after handshakings and heartrendings we embarked, and amid strains of "Good bye, Hartley, we must leave you," &c., we steamed off.

The return journey was relieved by songs, sandwiches, &c.; we got back soon after midnight, having all, without exception, thoroughly enjoyed ourselves. We should like to take this opportunity of thanking the Reading men for the reception accorded us, and to wish them luck in their coming final tie in the Reading Cup Competition.

#### College v. Southampton Amateurs.

Team—  
Rowe.

Chillington.	Butters.
Taylor.	Farrant.
Pugh.	Philpott.
Sayle.	Fewings.
Shearer.	

Played at Shirley, with a weakened team. A pleasant game ended in a loss of 1-2, after enjoying much the best of the game but not the goals. Ours was obtained by Shearer.



The report of 2nd XI. matches will appear on another page\*. Several matches, viz.: Cambridge, Botley, and Netley Hospital will have to be played later, as the weather prevented their being played on the days arranged.

HON. SEC.

\* Too late for publication.—ED.

## STUDENT LIFE AT KIEL.

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My advice to any student who has the opportunity of spending a year or more at a German University is, by all means take advantage of it.

The following notes are written with a view of affording information as to the actual conditions which exist at present in a Prussian University—that of Kiel.

Few Englishmen who reside at a German University really enter intimately into student life, since in order to do so it is necessary to join one of the numerous student clubs which exist at all Universities. The duties imposed upon members of such clubs are too irksome for the Englishman to fulfil satisfactorily; the main idea of the duties is the sacrifice of one's personal freedom for the benefit of the community, in this case the club or "Verein."

In order to derive the greatest possible benefit from the University curriculum, it is advisable to proceed to Germany some time before the commencement of the semester, in order to acquire some acquaintance with the spoken language, and in order to obtain some idea of articulation; speaking is out of the question at first.

The first few weeks abroad are apt to be lonely. The deserted appearance of the University town in vacation time, the absence of one's fellow students, and the strangeness of speech, manners, and customs of the inhabitants, combine to make the initial period of residence wearisome.

Having obtained a Prospectus at the University one is able to select one's course of study, and German students have an inestimable advantage over their English brothers, the former have a perfectly free choice, the latter are bound down by examination syllabuses which to the earnest student are often intolerable nuisances. The German University student at

matriculation has no examination to pass, his school leaving certificate serves for matriculation purposes. Owing to the excellent system of Secondary Schools in Germany, the student at the commencement of his University career is well equipped for the commencement of advanced studies, and he really is in a position to choose his course for himself.

Women students are rare, at any rate in Purssia: each professor has the right of refusing to allow women to attend his lectures, and many professors announce the fact that they do refuse admission to women, in the prospectus.

The English student who desires to matriculate has to produce his school leaving certificate or a satisfactory equivalent, he has also to produce various other papers relating to his University career in England. Time spent at an English University is reckoned by the Germans for the purpose of qualifying for the Degree of Doctors of Philosophy, provided at least three semesters are spent in Germany. The matriculation ceremony is completed on the receipt of a student's card from the Rector. This card of membership of the University has to be renewed at the end of each semester, and when one leaves has to be given up. The fee payable varies at different Universities, but it is usually 20 marks.

The student's card confers certain privileges on the holder. He is able to purchase tickets for theatres, baths, etc., at a reduced price.

A rather doubtful benefit is, that students who are found drunk by the police, are let off with a half-fine on production of the card. Careful students are known to save considerable sums in this way.

The rules relating to drunkenness are very complicated, and the only foreign students who master them successfully are the Americans. German beer is remarkable for its soporific properties, hence a remarkable code of rules as to what streets have their gutters set aside for somnolency. As a general rule one was given to understand that most side streets at certain hours were set aside for these purposes.

A slight payment per semester entitles one to the benefits of free medical attendance. The embryo physicians and surgeons of the great Teutonic nation get considerable experience in this way.

Lodgings are procurable at extremely moderate rates. Most German students take one room only. As most of them prefer to reside in the immediate vicinity of the University, a 'Latin quartier' exists in every University town.

As lectures commence at eight in the winter, and at seven in the summer, nearness to the University is desirable. What would the overworked English student, who grumbles at "niners," say to a "sevens," especially if it came before breakfast? Attendance at lectures is optional; in spite, or perhaps because of this, crowds of students attend regularly.

Breakfast as a meal is non-existent in Germany, the first meal being dinner, which is always eaten at a restaurant. Certain restaurants are frequented by students and a good deal of acquaintance with the social life of the students is thus made. German students get more for their money than English in this respect.

After dinner one usually has coffee and cigars; both cheap and excellent in quality. After dinner the poor science student has to return to practical work, which usually lasts until six. There is no tea, supper being the second meal of the day.

It is considered bad form to wear a cloth tweed cap or to smoke a pipe in the streets.

Only tramps and Englishmen do these things.

Bad language and the use of slang are both conspicuous by their absence. The German student has too much respect for his mother tongue to misuse it in any way.

Germans are very particular about being addressed by their full title. "Mr. Professor Doctor So-and-So" is the correct style of address. This custom extends to the women folk, and you have, for instance, "Mrs. Over-waiter" and similar titles.

Women's rights agitators should emigrate to Germany, they would there have a wide field for their labours. In this country, poor, insignificant, misguided man exists only on sufferance. In Germany the boot is on the other foot.

The University itself consists of a central building, in which Arts and Literature courses are held, and a number of separate buildings or 'Institutes,' in which the science lectures and practical classes are held.

The students are not interfered with much by the University authorities, and are allowed to do pretty much as they like. As a consequence they fall into two main groups, the workers and shirkers. This is a great advantage, as practical jokers find an opportunity of playing the fool without interfering with serious students.

When a student's conduct is of such a nature that the University authorities are bound to take cognisance of it, he is unpleasantly reminded of the power of the Professors. There is a University prison which is by no means untenanted,

the prison is more like our men students' Common Room than any other room in this country with which I am acquainted. Prisoners are let out to attend lectures. Some would rather not. Hard labour ought to be, they say, restricted to State Prisons.

Compulsory military service is another feature of German student life. Every student who is physically fit has to give up a whole year for service with the army. He gets no pay for this. The average German is intensely patriotic and willingly sacrifices his personal comfort at the call of duty. Those who are not physically strong enough for military life are required to do office work so that every man has to work for the nation in time of war, either on active service or elsewhere.

People who have conscientious objections to fighting are required to do ambulance or similar work.

On the whole the German student is free to work out his own future, his evolution or degeneration are his own concern. A lot may be said both for and against this "*laissez faire*" policy, and many people are of opinion that it is better than the English system of strict supervision of a student during his academic career. Without a full knowledge of all the circumstances it is impossible to say which system is the better one. On the one hand the German student is as a rule older than the Englishman, and presumably wiser.

The German student is not pestered with examinations like one is in this country. I shudder when I think of the examinations I have had to attempt. A German student has one, or at the most two. These are very thorough and searching, are *viva-voce* and consequently do not last as long as in this country. An examination extending over three weeks is unknown in Germany.

In conclusion, the German is exceedingly proud of his country and of his language. He refers with pride to the professors whose lectures he has attended, and as far as one is able to judge, his pride is by no means misplaced.

J.T.J.

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